

Holotype male, BEAR BASIN 7000 FEET, SISKIYOU COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, 9 August 1967 (L. Eighme) (CAS). Paratypes, 24 males, 70 females, same data as holotype; 6 females, 1 male, Ukonom Lake 6200 feet, Siskiyou County, California, 10 August 1965 (L. Eighme); 2 males, 2 females, Marble Valley 6000 feet, Siskiyou County, California, 10 August 1966 (L. Eighme).

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1939. Studies in the Pemphredonine Wasps II. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 64: 373-419.
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New Species and Records of Cimicidae with Keys (Hemiptera)

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Since the monograph of Cimicidae (Usinger, 1966) was published, the following species have been discovered, mainly in Southeast Asia. Also new records are at hand for several species, a new genus has been discovered from Africa (Usinger and Carayon, 1967) and 2 new species have been added to the genus *Paracimex* (Ueshima, 1968). The new totals for the Cimicidae are 23 genera and 83 species. Details as to biology, cytology and experimental hybridizations of these new species will be published later.

The types, unless otherwise stated in the description, will be deposited in the U. S. National Museum.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to Dr. R. L. Usinger (Division of Entomology, University of Calif., Berkeley) for his help in many ways. Also, I am indebted to the following persons: T. C. Maa (Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii), Dr. J. T. Marshall (SEATO Medical Research, Bangkok, Thailand), Dr. T. Wongsiri (Rice Protection Research Center, Bangkok, Thailand), Dr. A. J. Beck and Mr. Boo-Liat Lim (Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia) and Dr. H. E. Fernando (Department of Agriculture, Peradeniya, Ceylon). This study was supported by the U. S. Public Health Service Grant GM-13197.

***Cimex insuetus* Ueshima, new species**

(Fig. 1)

FEMALE.—Head 0.7 mm wide; slightly longer than wide, 30 : 28; interocular space 5 times as wide as eye, 20 : 4. Antennae 1.9 mm long; proportion of



FIG. 1. *Cimex insuetus* Ueshima, female (Celeste Green, original).



FIG. 2. *Cimex serratus* Ueshima, female (Celeste Green, original).

segments 6 : 24 : 24 : 17. Rostrum 0.75 mm long; proportion of segments 14 : 9 : 8.

Pronotum 0.95 mm wide; slightly less than twice as wide as long, 38 : 21; produced forward antero-laterally; sides rounded and narrowed posteriorly; lateral margins with about 15 serrate long bristles, longer than width of first antennal segment; discal bristles slightly longer than distance between bristles.

Mesonotum-scutellum with ill-defined row of 10-14 fine bristles posteriorly and two longitudinal rows of 4 finer bristles.

Hemelytral pads less than twice as wide as long, 24 : 13; discal bristles rather scattered, longest ones as long as on pronotum.

Abdominal tergites clothed with rather long bristles, longer than distance between bristles; bristles on lateral margins strongly serrate. Paragenital sinus

deeply and narrowly cleft on fifth ventral segment, the surrounding area beset with bristles. Ectospermalege in cleared specimens appearing as transverse dark area enclosed in a membrane.

Legs relatively slender; fore femora less than 4 times as long as greatest width, 38:10, slightly shorter than fore tibiae. Hind femora a little less than 4 times as long as greatest width, 42:12.

MALE.—Like female. Paramere about $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as width of genital segment at base.

SIZE.—Male (slide mounted), length 4.7 mm, width (pronotum) 0.9 mm, (abdomen) 1.85 mm; female (slide mounted), length 5.1 mm, width (pronotum) 0.95 mm, (abdomen) 2.1 mm.

Holotype female, allotype male, and a series of paratypes, in bat cave (on guano), SARABURI, THAILAND, 25 September 1966 (N. Ueshima). The host species of bats is not clear, since 5–6 species of bats were inhabiting the cave. The collector could not reach to the roosting sites of the bats. In addition to this species, there was another species of cimicid, *Stricticimex parvus*, in the cave.

The external morphology of this species is unique in the genus *Cimex*. Superficially *C. insuetus* looks like *Stricticimex*, particularly in the development of the pronotum, rather scattered long bristles and paler color. However, it clearly belongs to *Cimex*. From experimental hybridization studies, this species is closely related to *C. hemipterus* (unpublished).

***Cimex serratus* Ueshima, new species**
(Fig. 2)

FEMALE.—Head 0.85 mm wide; nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ wider than long, 34:28; interocular space 5 times as wide as eye. Antennae 1.65 mm long; proportion of segments 7:21:20:17. Rostrum 0.7 mm long; proportion of segments 8:9:9.

Pronotum 1.2 mm wide; slightly more than twice as wide as long, 49:23; about 1.45 times as wide as head, 49:34; longest bristles at sides about 0.12 mm long, equal to width of first antennal segment; bristles at sides bent and thickened apically and serrate at tips and on outer sides; discal bristles longer than distance between bristles, serrate at tips and on outer sides.

Scutellum with bristles posteriorly, about 20 on each side.

Hemelytral pads nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ again as wide as long, 33:21; lateral bristles bent and thickened apically and serrate at tips and on outer sides; discal bristles longer than distance between bristles, serrate at tips and on outer sides.

Abdominal bristles longer than distance between bristles and serrate at tips. Paragenital sinus deeply and narrowly cleft, surrounding area naked.

Legs with hind femora about 3 times as long as wide, 44:15; hind tibiae $\frac{1}{4}$ longer than femora and longer than width of pronotum, 55:49.

MALE.—Like female. Paramere slightly more than $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as width of genital segment at base, 37:27.

SIZE.—Male (slide mounted), length 5.6 mm, width (pronotum) 1.25 mm, (abdomen) 2.5 mm; female (slide mounted), length 5.3 mm, width (pronotum) 1.2 mm, (abdomen) 2.6 mm.

Holotype female, allotype male, and a series of paratypes, SEOUL, KOREA, 17 August 1963 (Chang-Eon Lee), ex *Pipistrellus abramus*.

This species is close to *C. flavifusca* but differs by the long and serrate bristles on the pronotum, hemelytral pads and abdominal tergites, and by the long hind tibiae and small pronotum.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *CIMEX*

(A revision of Usinger's 1966 key)

- 1. Hind margin of fifth (fourth visible) ventral abdominal segment in female narrowly cleft (paragenital sinus) on right side at spermalege. Hind femora usually more than 2.6 times as long as wide. 2
Paragenital sinus roundly emarginate on right side. Hind femora usually less than 2.6 times as long as greatest width. Nearctic region. Bats. *Pilosellus* Group. 13
- 2. Area around paragenital sinus with bristles like those on other of abdominal venter. Hind margins of hemelytral pads broadly rounded on inner halves. Hemipterus and Lectularius groups. 3
Area around paragenital sinus naked. Hind margins of hemelytral pads usually only feebly rounded, their inner margins broadly contiguous. Palearctic region. Bats. *Pipistrelli* Group. 6
- 3. Pronotum less than 2.5 times as wide as long at middle. Hemipterus Group. 4
Pronotum more than 2.5 times as wide as long at middle. Lectularius Group. 5
- 4. Pronotum distinctly less than twice as wide as long at middle. Head longer than wide. Second antennal segment longer than interocular space. Bats. Thailand. *insuetus* Ueshima, n. sp.
Pronotum distinctly more than twice as wide as long at middle. Head wider than long. Second antennal segment shorter than interocular space. Man, bats, chickens. Tropics. *hemipterus* (Fabr.)
- 5. Ratio of head width to third antennal segment 1.45 (SD 0.079). Man, bats, chickens. Cosmopolitan. *lectularius* (Linn.)
Ratio of head width to third antennal segment 1.78 (SD 0.096). Pigeons, pied flycatcher. Western Europe. *columbarius* Jenyns
- 6. Hind femora slender, 3.4 or more times as long as wide. Antennae relatively long, ratio of head width to third antennal segment less than 1.4. Bakharden Cave, Russia. *cavernicola* Usinger
Hind femora 3.4 times or less as long as wide. HW/3rd antennal segment more than 1.4. 7
- 7. Hind femora stout, 2.36 times as long as wide. Antennae relatively short, HW/3rd ant. ratio 1.84. Burma. *burmanus* Usinger
Hind femora 2.54–3.37 times as long as wide. HW/3rd ant. ratio 1.75 or less. 8
- 8. Longest bristles at sides of pronotum longer than width of first antennal segment, more than 0.13 mm. Bristles of abdominal tergites mostly longer than distance between bristles. British Isles. *pipistrelli* Jenyns
Longest bristles at sides of pronotum usually shorter than or subequal to width of first antennal segment, 0.13 mm or less. Bristles of abdominal tergites usually shorter than distance between bristles, es-

- pecially at middle. 9
9. Size small; pronotum less than 1.4 mm wide. Oriental. 10
Size larger; pronotum more than 1.42 mm wide. European. 12
10. Bristles at sides of pronotum mostly serrate on outer sides apically.
Scutellum with more than 20 bristles on either side posteriorly. 11
Bristles at sides of pronotum scarcely serrate on outer sides. Scutellum
with less than 15 bristles on either side posteriorly. Bats. Japan.
..... *japonicus* Usinger
11. Hind tibiae shorter than width of pronotum. Third antennal segment
longer than pronotal length. Bristles of abdominal tergites shorter
than distance between bristles. Bats. China. *flavifusca* Wendt
Hind tibiae longer than width of pronotum. Third antennal segment
shorter than pronotal length. Bristles of abdominal tergites longer
than distance between bristles. Discal bristles of abdomen serrate at
tips. Bats. Korea. *serratus* Ueshima, n. sp.
12. Bristles at middle of hemelytral pads 0.1 mm or more, mostly longer
than distance between bristles. Germany, Hungary. *dissimilis* (Horvath)
Bristles at middle of hemelytral pads less than 0.1 mm, shorter than
distance between bristles. Germany, France, Czechoslovakia.
..... *stadleri* Horvath
13. Head relatively broad; pronotum less than 1.6 times as wide as head. 14
Head relatively narrow; pronotum more than 1.6 times as wide as head. 15
14. Bristles at sides of pronotum subequal to width of first antennal seg-
ment. Northern California and Nevada. *antennatus* Usinger & Ueshima
Bristles at sides of pronotum longer than width of first antennal seg-
ment. S.W. United States and Mexico. *incrassatus* Usinger & Ueshima
15. Longest bristles of hind tibiae longer than width of tibia (1.25). Size
small; pronotum 1.1 mm wide. Minnesota, Illinois, Michigan, Quebec.
..... *brevis* Usinger & Ueshima
Longest bristles of hind tibiae shorter than or subequal to width of
tibia. Pronotal width usually 1.2 mm or more. 16
16. Longest bristles at sides of pronotum long and thin, over 0.2 mm and
not or only feebly serrate. Longest bristles of hind tibiae almost as
long as width of tibia (0.90 mm). Eastern United States to Colorado.
..... *adjunctus* Barber
Longest bristles at sides of pronotum usually less than 0.2 mm, thicker
and distinctly serrate. Longest bristles of hind tibiae shorter, 0.8 or
less times as long as width of tibia. 17
17. Hemelytral pads relatively short and broad, nearly twice as wide as
long, ratio of width to length 1.8–1.9. Calif., Ore., Idaho, Montana,
B. C. *latipennis* Usinger & Ueshima
Hemelytral pads longer and narrower, ratio of width to length 1.6 or
1.7. Western U. S. *pilosellus* (Horvath)

Cacodmus bambusicola Ueshima, new species

(Fig. 3)

FEMALE.—Head 0.8 mm wide; half again as wide as long, 31 : 20; interocular space 6 times as wide as eye. Antennae 2.1 mm long; proportion of segments 10 : 23 : 20 : 22. Rostrum 0.65 mm long; proportion of segments about 9 : 7 : 9.

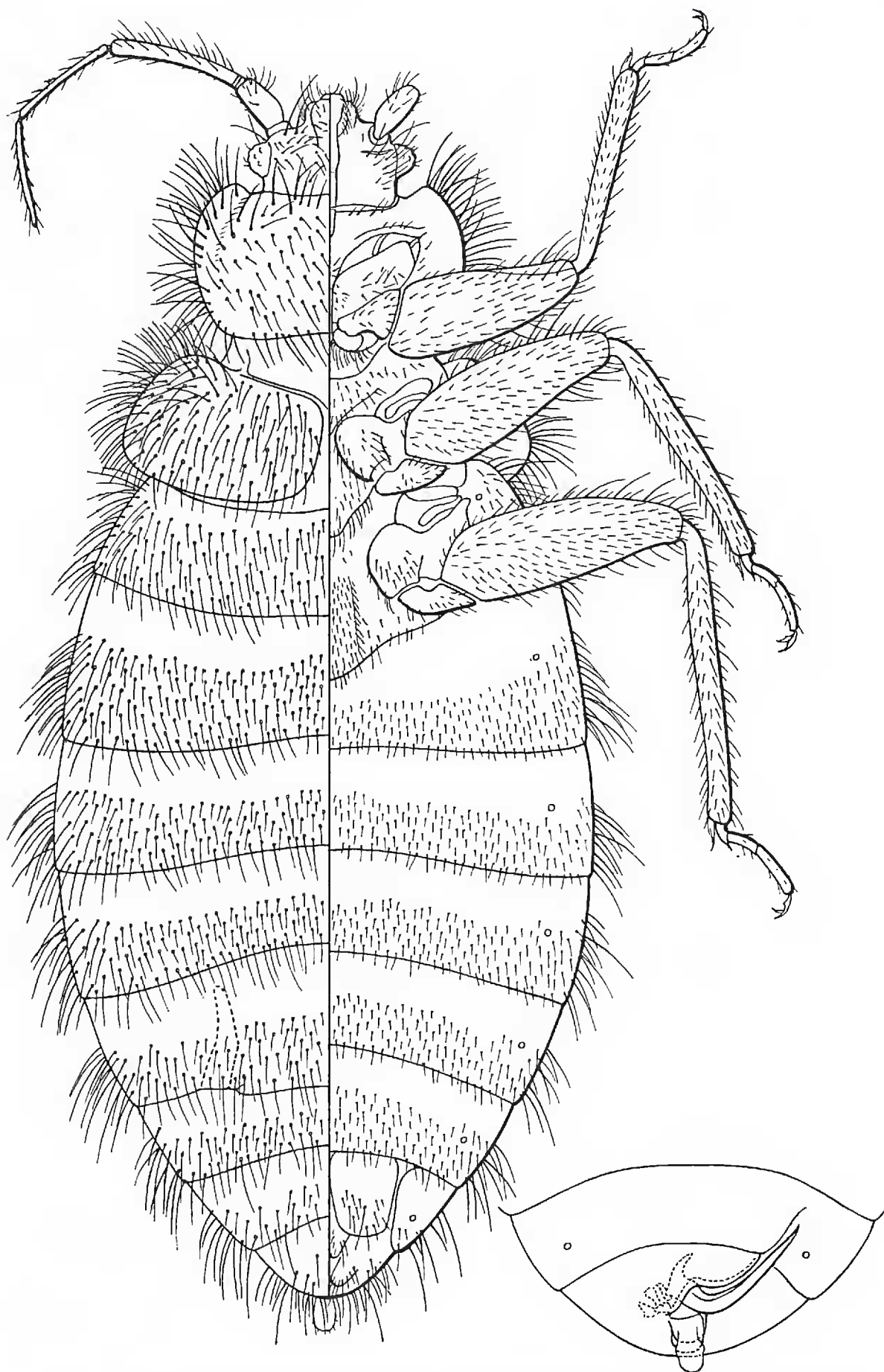


FIG. 3. *Cacodmus bambusicola* Ueshima, female (Celeste Green, original).

Pronotum 1.3 mm wide; slightly less than twice as wide as long on median line, 52:28; sides slightly more rounded anteriorly than posteriorly; anterior margin evenly shallowly concave, scarcely sinuate behind eyes; hind margin

relatively shallowly concave; longest hairs of lateral margins longer than first antennal segment.

Mesonotum-scutellum completely devoid of bristles.

Hemelytral pads approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ again as wide as long, 36 : 23; inner margins straight.

Abdomen densely bristled, bristles longest laterally and posteriorly. Paragenital sinus shallowly emarginate on sixth segment. Ectospermalege tubular, as long as sixth segment, and tapering.

Hind femora about 3 times as long as greatest width, 51 : 18, slightly shorter than hind tibiae, 51 : 55. Tibiae nearly straight but inwardly slightly inclined apically. Middle femora as long as middle tibiae, 45 : 45.

MALE.—Paramere more than $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as terminal abdominal segment at base, 21 : 37, extending across preapical segment; tapering but not sinuate.

SIZE.—Male (slide mounted), length 5.0 mm, width (pronotum) 1.25 mm, (abdomen) 2.25 mm; female (slide mounted), length 5.6 mm, width (pronotum) 1.3 mm, (abdomen) 2.4 mm.

Holotype female and allotype male, BUKIT LAGOND, SELANGOR, MALAYSIA, on *Tylonycteris pachypus* (Boo-Liat Lim #2248). Additional specimens include 2 females and 2 males from the type locality, 11 April 1953 and a series of an additional collection from Buitenzorg, Java, 18 February 1910 (Bryant and Palmer Coll.) listed under *C. sumatrensis* by Usinger (1966).

This species is close to *C. sumatrensis* but differs by the shape of ectospermalege and shorter middle tibiae.

***Cacodmus burmanus* Ueshima, new species**

(Fig. 4)

FEMALE.—Head 0.85 mm wide; less than $\frac{1}{2}$ again as wide as long, 34 : 25; interocular space 5 times as wide as eye. Antennae approximately 1.8 mm long; proportion of segments 8 : 20 : 20 : 22. Rostrum 0.6 mm long; proportion of segments about 8 : 7 : 8.

Pronotum 1.45 mm wide; twice as wide as long on median line, 58 : 29; sides slightly more rounded anteriorly than posteriorly; anterior margin evenly shallowly concave; hind margin shallowly emarginate; longest hairs of lateral margins much longer than first antennal segment.

Mesonotum-scutellum devoid of bristles.

Hemelytral pads about twice as wide as long, 41 : 22; inner margins straight. Abdomen bristled, bristles longest laterally. Paragenital sinus shallowly concave on sixth segment. Ectospermalege tubular, as long as sixth segment, bent to left and tapered at apex.

Hind femora about 2.5 times as long as greatest width, 41 : 17; slightly shorter than hind tibiae, 42 : 43. Tibiae nearly straight. Middle femora slightly longer than middle tibiae, 38 : 36.

MALE.—Paramere more than $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as terminal segment at base, 23 : 40, reaching to middle of preapical segment; tapering but not sinuate.

SIZE.—Male (slide mounted), length 5.2 mm, width (pronotum) 1.5 mm,

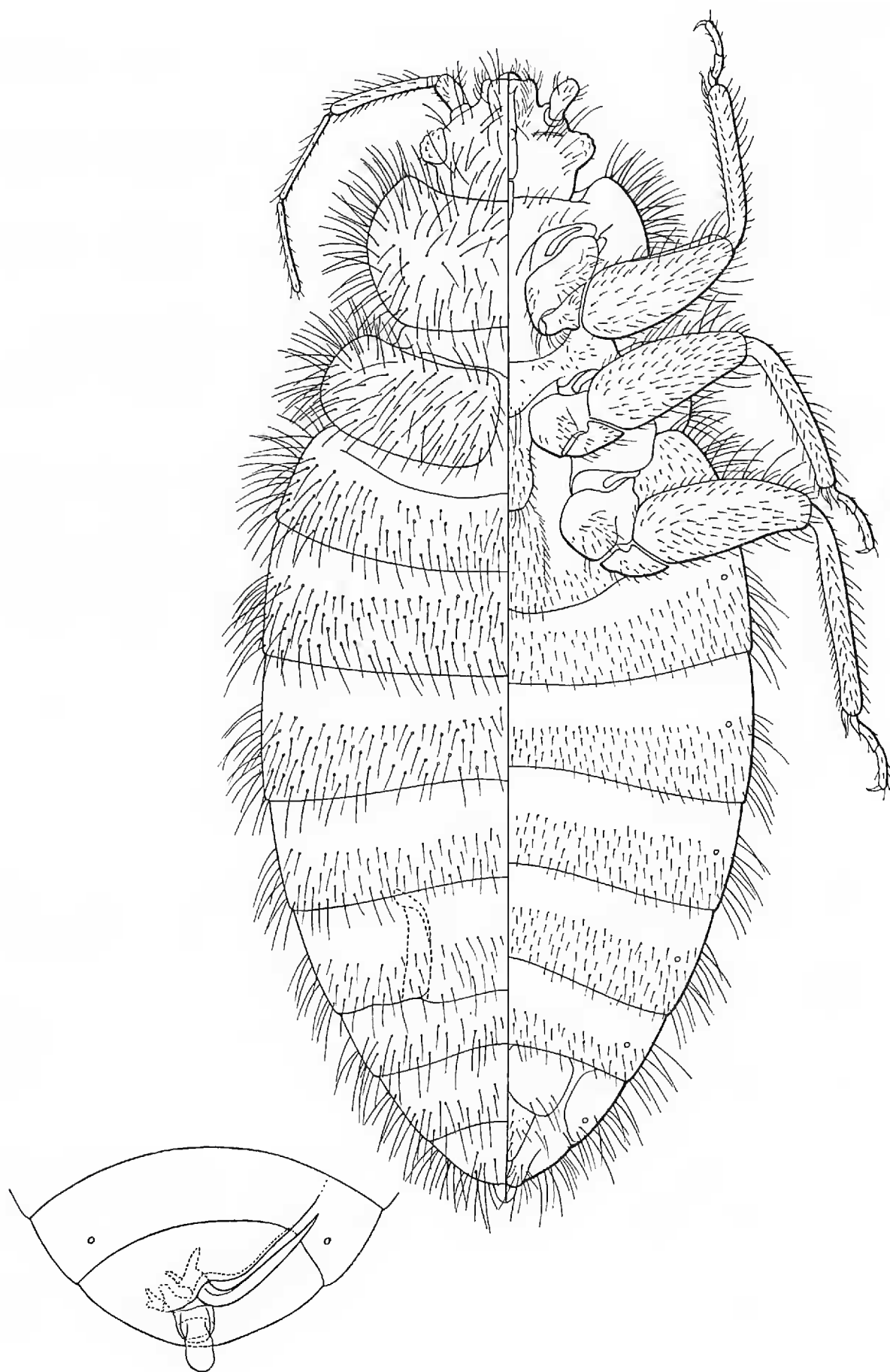


FIG. 4. *Cacodmus burmanus* Ueshima, female (Celeste Green, original).

(abdomen) 2.5 mm; female (slide mounted), length 5.6 mm, width (pronotum) 1.45 mm, (abdomen) 2.6 mm.

Holotype female and allotype male, and a male paratype, KOKAREET, BURMA, ex *Tylonycteris pachypus* (FEA collection). Types are in the Genova Museum.

This species is close to both *C. bambusicola* and *C. sumatrensis* but differs by the shape of the ectospermalege, shape of the hemelytral pads, and short legs.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *CACODMUS*

(A revision of Usinger's 1966 key)

1. Last 2 antennal segments subequal or the fourth segment longer than third. Male paramere short, reaching only onto penultimate (eighth) ventral segment. 2
 Third antennal segment longer than fourth. Male paramere long, reaching across penultimate (eighth) ventral segment to seventh segment 7
2. Size relatively large, width of pronotum 1.9 mm. Africa. 3
 Size smaller, width of pronotum 1.17–1.45 mm. Orient (India, Burma, Java, Sumatra, Malaya). 4
3. Male paramere evenly curved and tapered, reaching slightly beyond middle of penultimate segment. Spermalege short, stumpy. Uganda. *ignotus* Rothschild
 Male paramere abruptly tapered near middle, bent inward at apex and reaching nearly to base of eighth segment. Congo. *sinuatus* Usinger
4. Fourth antennal segment subequal to third. Male paramere sinuous. Spermalege short. India. *indicus* Jordan & Rothschild
 Fourth antennal segment longer than third. Male paramere not sinuous. Spermalege elongate and tubular. 5
5. Hind tibiae longer than pronotal width. Spermalege nearly straight. Malaysia, Java. *bambusicola* Ueshima, n. sp.
 Hind tibiae shorter than pronotal width. Spermalege bent to left near apex. 6
6. Width of hemelytral pads subequal to length of hind femora and longer than middle femora. Burma. *burmanus* Ueshima, n. sp.
 Width of hemelytral pads subequal to length of middle femora and shorter than hind femora. Sumatra, Java, Malaysia. *sumatrensis* Ferris & Usinger
7. Pronotum less than twice as wide as long. Paramere longer than width of genital segment. Ectospermalege twisted apically. S. Africa. *sparsilis* Rothschild
 Pronotum twice or more than twice as wide as long. Paramere shorter than width of genital segment. Ectospermalege bent but not twisted at apex. 8
8. Pronotum 1.24–1.5 mm wide, less than twice as wide as head. Longest bristles at sides of pronotum less than $\frac{1}{3}$ mm. N. Africa. *vicinus* Horvath
 Pronotum 1.5–1.7 mm wide, twice as wide as head. Longest bristles at sides of pronotum more than $\frac{1}{3}$ mm. S. Africa. *villosus* (Stal)

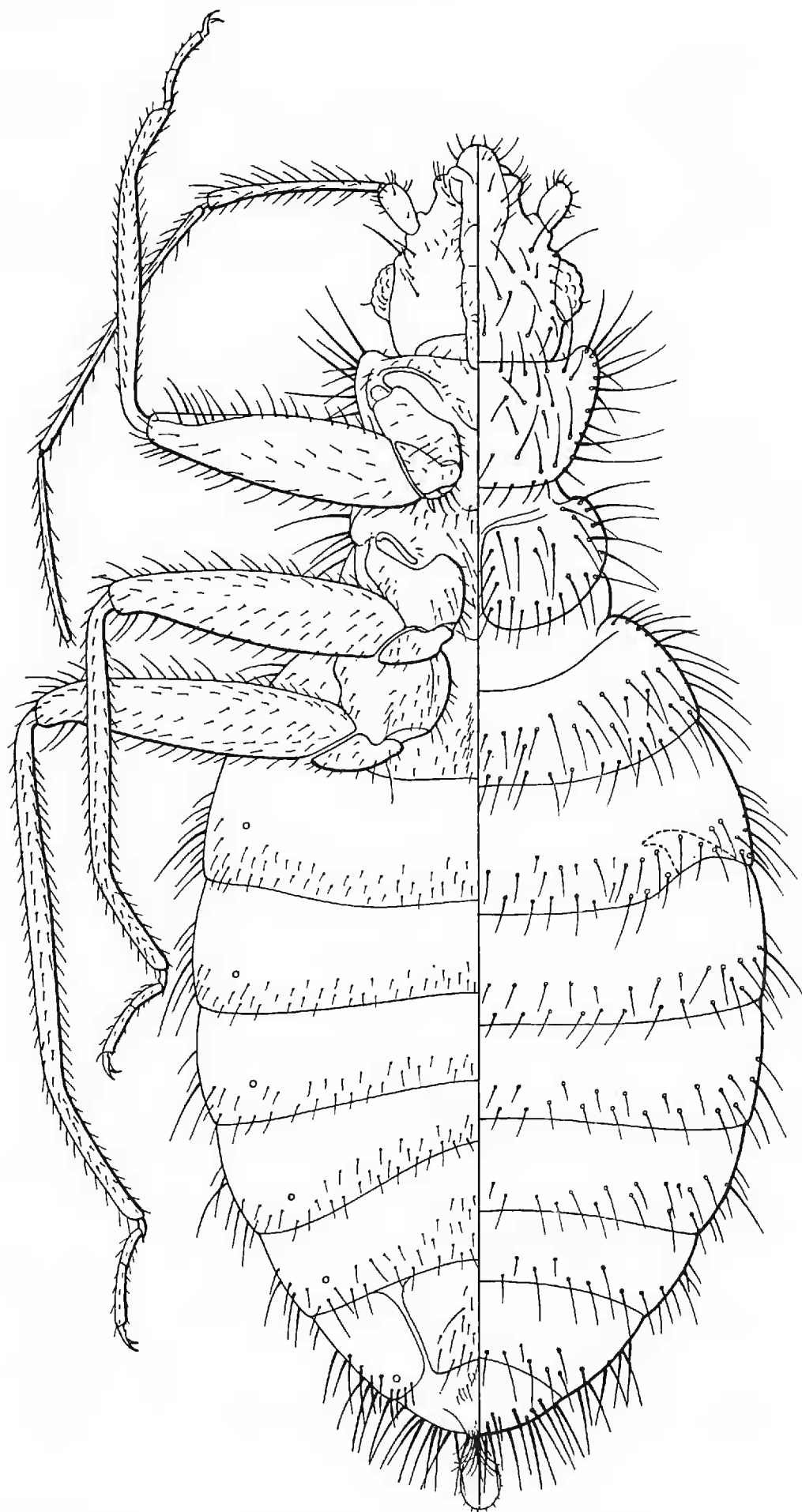


FIG. 5. *Stricticimex parvus* Ueshima, female (Celeste Green, original).

Stricticimex parvus Ueshima, new species

(Fig. 5)

FEMALE.—Head 0.6 mm; slightly wider than long, 23 : 21; interocular space 6 times as wide as eye; labrum with 6–7 pairs of bristles; 5 bristles (3 longer and 2 medium) along inner margin of each eye in addition to about 10 pairs on vertex. Antennae about 2 mm long; proportion of segments 6 : 18 : 30 : 19; second antennal segment shorter than width of head, 18 : 23; second and fourth antennal segments subequal. Rostrum 0.5 mm long; proportion of segments 8 : 6 : 5.5.

Pronotum 0.7 mm wide; twice as wide as long, 28 : 14; bristles about 0.2 mm, anterolateral angles only slightly produced; side margin rather smoothly rounded and slightly convergent posteriorly; side margin with 15–17 stiff bristles on each side.

Hemelytral pads $\frac{3}{4}$ as long as wide (15.5 : 12) and straight on inner sides, narrowed and rounded laterally and posteriorly. Longest bristles at sides about as long as those on pronotum.

Abdomen suboval; second and third segments with 3–4 ill-defined rows of bristles, remaining segments with 2 rows of bristles and with cluster of bristles on terminal segment. Under surface with much finer and numerous bristles on posterior part of each segment. Paragenital sinus sinuate broadly on hind margin of third tergite sublaterally. Ectospermalege broad at opening, directed inwardly and then bend downward.

Legs long and slender; hind femora about 4.5 times as long as greatest width, 37 : 8, tibiae about $\frac{1}{2}$ again as long as femora, 56 : 37.

MALE.—Like female. Paramere directed to the left, $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as width of genital segment at base.

SIZE.—Male (slide mounted), length 3.1 mm, width (pronotum) 0.7 mm, (abdomen) 1.45 mm, female (slide mounted), length 3.5 mm, width (pronotum) 0.7 mm, (abdomen) 1.5 mm.

Holotype female, allotype male, and a series of paratypes, in bat cave (on guano), SARABURI, THAILAND, 25 September 1966 (N. Ueshima). The cave is located in about the middle of a big rock face. The opening is about 20 ft. high and 7 ft. wide, and the inside is about 150 ft. deep and wide and 50 ft. high. The host species of bats may be *Tadarida plicata* but this is not certain, since 5–6 species of bats were inhabiting the cave. In addition to this species, there is another species, *Cimex insuetus*, in the cave.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *STRICTICIMEX*

(A revision of Usinger's 1966 key)

1. Fore femora slightly longer than tibiae. Size small, pronotum 0.6 mm wide. India. *pattoni* (Horvath)
- Fore femora slightly shorter than tibiae. Size medium to large, pronotum 0.7 mm or more in width. 2
2. Second antennal segment much shorter than width of head. 3
- Second antennal segment longer than width of head. 5

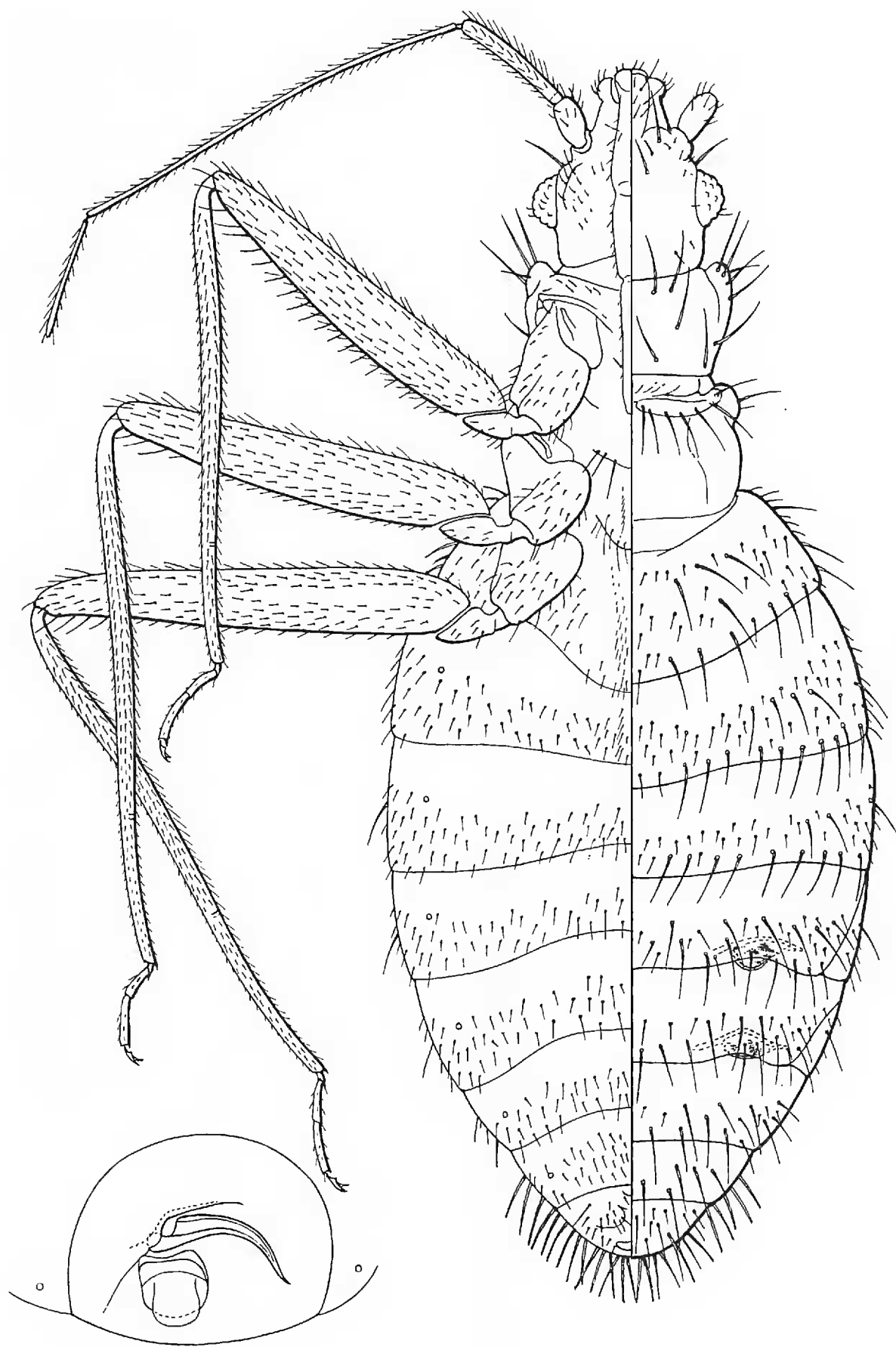


FIG. 6. *Leptocimex inordinatus* Ueshima, female (Celeste Green, original).

differs by the absence of a row of bristles on inner posterior face of fore femora.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *LEPTOCIMEX*

(A revision of Usinger's 1966 key)

1. Fore femora without a row of short and stiff bristles on inner posterior face. Ceylon. _____ *inordinatus* Ueshima, n. sp.
Fore femora with a row of short and stiff bristles (6-20) on inner posterior face. _____ 2
2. Fore femora with distinct longitudinal row of 15-20 bristles on inner posterior face, in addition to 2 rows of ventral face, bristles as long or longer than distance between bristles. Female without distinct aperture for spermalege. Sudan. _____ *boueti* (Brumpt)
Fore femora with ill-defined row of about 6-12 bristles on inner posterior face, bristles shorter than distance between bristles. Two rows on ventral face less prominent. Female with 2 exposed or concealed apertures for spermalege. _____ 3
3. Fore femora with 6 bristles in a poorly defined row. Female with very distinct, transversely oval apertures on right side between middle and lateral margin at hind margins of fifth and sixth abdominal tergites. Male paramere briefly bent and tapered apically, Sudan and Iraq. _____ *vespertilionis* Ferris & Usinger
Fore femora with 12 bristles in a distinct row on posterior face, in addition to 2 ventral rows. Female with 2 separate apertures bilaterally, sinuated between fifth and sixth abdominal tergites, tubelike ectospermales curved. Male paramere very long broadly curved, sickle-shaped, and thin on apical half. Egypt. _____ *duplicatus* Usinger

NEW RECORDS OF CIMICIDAE

CACODMUS VICINUS Horvath.—Material examined: 1 ♀, Hammamet, Tunisia, ex *Pipistrellus kuhli* (M-18), 26 September 1966 (D. L. Harrison). Usinger's collection.

CACODMUS VILLOSUS (Stal).—Material examined: 1 ♀, mid-Ilovo, Natal, ex *Pipistrellus nanus*, January 1966 (Trevor Schofield). Usinger's collection.

CACODMUS SPARSILIS Rothschild.—Material examined: 1 ♂, Dint., Harrar, Somaliland, May-June 1904 (Citerni). Genova Museum.

CACODMUS IGNOTUS Rothschild.—Material examined: 1 ♀, Senza, Uganda, ex *Eptesicus phasma*, 1908 (E. Bayon). Genova Museum.

APHRANIA RECTA Ferris and Usinger.—Material examined: 1 ♀ and 2 ♂ ♂, Entebbe, Uganda, ex *Eptesicus phasma*, 1910 (C. Berti); 2 ♀ ♀, Entebbe, Uganda, ex *Pipistrellus fuscipus*, 1907 (C. Berti). Genova Museum.

STRICTICIMEX ANTENNATUS Ferris and Usinger.—Material examined: 6 ♀ ♀ and 1 ♂, Cave, Skoemakerskop, Port Elizabeth, S. Africa, 27 June 1965 (B. G. Dannelly). Usinger's collection.

PROPICIMEX LIMAI (Pinto).—Material examined: 1 ♂, 2 mi. S of Vijes (Media Vista), Departamento del Valle, Colombia, on *Molossus major*, 16 July 1964 (A. Arata). Usinger's collection.

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The Status of *Bruchus distinguendus* Horn
(Coleoptera : Bruchidae)

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Whether *Bruchus distinguendus* Horn (1873) is a valid name for a distinct species has been unclear since the name was listed in Leng (1920) as a synonym for *Acanthoscelides* (*Bruchus*) *obsoletus* (Say 1831). I recently examined the two syntypes of *B. distinguendus* and found one to be *A. obsoletus* and the other to be a separate and distinct species. Bottimer (1968), after examining the above types, came to the same conclusion and designated the latter specimen as lectotype for *B. distinguendus*. This specimen is redescribed and other specimens which I consider to be members of the same species are described below.

ACANTHOSCELIDES DISTINGUENDUS (Horn)

Bruchus distinguendus Horn, 1873:336 (Georgia); Fall, 1910:171 (in key), 178; Blatchley, 1910:1238 (in key), 1239; Pic, 1913:24; Johnson, 1968:1267.
Mylabris obsoletus: Leng, 1920:305.
Acanthoscelides distinguendus: Bissel, 1940:846; Bottimer, 1968:286; Johnson, 1968:1266.

MALE (LECTOTYPE).—*Integument Color*.—Head reddish-brown with frons and vertex dark brown, basal three antennal segments red-brown, apical eight dark brown; body and all coxae brown; pro- and mesothoracic femora, tibiae and tarsi red-brown; metathoracic femur, tibia and tarsus light brown.

Vestiture.—Head with white hairs; pronotum with dense intermixed white and golden hairs, sparse along dorsal midline; elytron with patches of brown, white and golden hairs, dense white patch between second and third stria about one-third from base and extending to one-third from apex; brown hairs forming bands one-fourth from base, one-half from base and one-fourth from apex; underparts and pygidium with dense white pubescence.

Structure, Head.—Elongate, densely punctulate; carina extending from frontoclypeal suture to vertex; vague transverse sulcus between upper limits of eyes; distance between eyes slightly less than width of eye; eye cleft to about three-